Substitute House Bill No. 5501

House of Representatives, April 16, 1998. The Committee on Appropriations reported through REP. DYSON, 94th DIST., Chairman of the Committee on the part of the House, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

AN ACT ESTABLISHING ZERO-TOLERANCE DRUG SUPERVISION PROGRAM.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

- 1 Section 1. (NEW) (a) Not later than October 2 1, 1998, the chairman of the Board of Parole, 3 shall establish a pilot zero-tolerance drug 4 supervision program. Eligibility for participation 5 in the program shall be limited to individuals who 6 are eligible for release on parole in accordance 7 with section 54-125b of the general statutes and 8 shall be based upon criteria, including a limit on 9 the maximum number of eligible participants, 10 established by the chairman of the Board of 11 Parole.
- 12 (b) Any person entering such program shall, 13 as a condition of participating in such program, 14 agree to: (1) Submit to periodic urinalysis drug 15 tests, (2) detention in a halfway house facility 16 for a period of two days each time such test 17 produces a positive result, and (3) comply with 18 all rules established by the halfway house if 19 detained in such facility.
- 20 (c) Participants in the zero-tolerance drug 21 supervision program shall submit to periodic 22 urinalysis drug tests. If the test produces a

23 positive result, the participant may be detained 24 in a halfway house facility for a period of two 25 days.

- (d) Any person who has submitted to a urinalysis drug test pursuant to subsection (c) of this section that produced a positive result may request that a second urinalysis drug test be administered, at such person's expense, to confirm the results of the first test, except that if the participant is determined to be indigent, based upon financial affidavits, the Board of Parole shall pay the cost of the test. The second drug test shall be a urinalysis drug test, separate and independent of the initial test. If such second test does not produce a positive result, the fee, if paid, shall be refunded to the participant.
- 39 (e) If at any time during participation in 40 the zero-tolerance drug supervision program, the 41 chairman of the Board of Parole determines that 42 the public safety will be served by the 43 incarceration of a participant, such participant 44 may be remanded to a correctional facility.
- 45 Sec. 2. (NEW) (a) Not later than October 1, 46 1998, the Commissioner of Correction shall 47 establish a pilot zero-tolerance drug supervision 48 program. Eligibility for participation in the 49 program shall be limited to individuals who are 50 eligible for participation in a community release 51 program pursuant to section 18-100c of the general 52 statutes and shall be based upon criteria, 53 including a limit on the maximum number of 54 eligible participants, established bv the 55 Commissioner of Correction.
- (b) Any person entering such program shall, 57 as a condition of participating in such program, 58 agree to: (1) Submit to periodic urinalysis drug 59 tests, (2) detention in a halfway house facility 60 for a period of two days each time such test 61 produces a positive result, and (3) comply with 62 all rules established by the halfway house if 63 detained in such facility.
- (c) Participants in the zero-tolerance drug 55 supervision program shall submit to periodic 66 urinalysis drug tests. If the test produces a 67 positive result, the participant may be detained 68 in a halfway house facility for a period of two 69 days.

- (d) Any person who has submitted to a 71 urinalysis drug test pursuant to subsection (c) of 72 this section that produced a positive result may 73 request that a second urinalysis drug test be 74 administered, at such person's expense, to confirm 75 the results of the first test, except that if 76 participant is determined to be indigent, based 77 upon financial affidavits, the Department 78 Correction shall pay the cost of the test. The 79 second drug test shall be a urinalysis drug test, 80 separate and independent of the initial test. If 81 such second test does not produce a positive 82 result, the fee, if paid, shall be refunded to the 83 participant. 84
- 84 (e) If at any time during participation in 85 the zero-tolerance drug supervision program, the 86 Commissioner of Correction determines that the 87 public safety will be served by the incarceration 88 of a participant, such participant may be remanded 89 to a correctional facility.
- 90 Sec. 3. (NEW) (a) Not later than October 1, 91 1998, the Chief Court Administrator 92 establish a pilot zero-tolerance drug supervision 93 program. Eligibility for participation in the 94 program shall be limited to individuals who are 95 eligible to be sentenced by the court to a period 96 of probation, pursuant to section 53a-29 of the 97 general statutes, and have been ordered by the 98 court, as a condition of such probation, to 99 participate in the program and shall be based upon 100 criteria, including a limit on the maximum number 101 of eligible participants, established by the Chief 102 Court Administrator.
- 103 (b) Any person entering such program shall, 104 as a condition of participating in such program, 105 agree to: (1) Submit to periodic urinalysis drug 106 tests, (2) detention in a halfway house facility 107 for a period of two days each time such test 108 produces a positive result, (3) comply with all 109 rules established by the halfway house if detained 110 in such facility, and (4) waive the right to a 111 hearing.
- 112 (c) Participants in the zero-tolerance drug 113 supervision program shall submit to periodic 114 urinalysis drug tests. If the test produces a 115 positive result, the participant shall be detained 116 in a halfway house facility for a period of two 117 days.

144 justice.

118 (d) Any person who has submitted to a 119 urinalysis drug test pursuant to subsection (c) of 120 this section that produced a positive result may 121 request that a second urinalysis drug test be 122 administered, at such person's expense, to confirm 123 the results of the first test, except that if the 124 participant is determined to be indigent, based 125 upon financial affidavits, the Judicial Department 126 shall pay the cost of the test. The second drug 127 test shall be a urinalysis drug test, separate and 128 independent of the initial test. If such second 129 test does not produce a positive result, the fee, 130 if paid, shall be refunded to the participant. 131 (e) A participant enrolled in 132 zero-tolerance drug supervision program may be 133 charged with a violation of probation, if the 134 participant's probation officer determines that 135 the participant has violated the conditions of 136 probation or the conditions of the program. Sec. 4. (NEW) Not later than January 1, 2000, 138 the chairman of the Board of Parole, 139 Commissioner of Correction and the Chief Court 140 Administrator shall submit a report on the pilot 141 zero-tolerance drug supervision program to the

145 JUD COMMITTEE VOTE: YEA 36 NAY 0 JFS C/R APP 146 APP COMMITTEE VOTE: YEA 50 NAY 0 JF

142 joint standing committee of the General Assembly 143 having cognizance of matters relating to criminal

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"THE FOLLOWING FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT AND BILL ANALYSIS ARE PREPARED FOR THE BENEFIT OF MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, SOLELY FOR PURPOSES OF INFORMATION, SUMMARIZATION AND EXPLANATION AND DO NOT REPRESENT THE INTENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OR EITHER HOUSE THEREOF FOR ANY PURPOSE."

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## FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT - BILL NUMBER SHB 5501

STATE IMPACT	Implements a Provision in the Budget, see below
MUNICIPAL IMPACT	None
STATE AGENCY(S)	Judicial Department, Board of Parole, Department of Correction, Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services
Curre	ent FY 1998-99 1999-2000
State Cost : (savings) :	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
St Revenue : (loss) :	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;
Net St Cost : (savings) :	: : : :
Municipal : Impact :	: : : : :

## EXPLANATION OF ESTIMATES:

Funds, in the amount of \$420,000, have been included within sHB 5021 (the Revised FY 1998-99 Appropriations Act as favorably reported by the Appropriations Committee) for a pilot drug probation and parole program. The program involves an estimated 250 participants (150 through the Office of Adult Probation and 100 through the Department of Correction (DOC) and Board of Parole (BOP)).

Under sHB 5021, the Judicial Department would receive \$175,000 for three probation officers, expenses and drug testing, DOC would receive \$45,000 for drug testing expenses and the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services would receive \$200,000 for outpatient drug counseling services. DOC and BOP would absorb the cost of offender supervision and OPM would provide federal funding of about \$250,000 for 20-25 halfway house beds.

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## OLR BILL ANALYSIS

sHB 5501

# AN ACT ESTABLISHING ZERO-TOLERANCE DRUG SUPERVISION PROGRAM

SUMMARY: This bill requires the Board of Parole chairman, the Department of Correction commissioner, and the chief court administrator to each establish a pilot zero-tolerance drug supervision program by October 1, 1998 for individuals who are eligible for administrative parole, community service, and probation, respectively. Participants must also meet other program eligibility criteria. The chairman, commissioner, and administrator may establish any criteria, including setting a limit on the number of eligible participants. Probationers can participate in the program only if they are ordered to do so as a condition of probation.

By January 1, 2000, the chairman, commissioner, and administrator must each submit a report on the pilot program to the Judiciary Committee.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 1998

#### FURTHER EXPLANATION

## Program Conditions

As condition of participating in the programs, eligible participants must agree to:

1. submit to periodic urinalysis drug tests,

- 2. detention in a halfway house for up to two days each time they test positive, and
- 3. comply with all halfway house rules when detained.

Probationers who participate must also agree to waive their rights to a hearing. The waiver would allow probationers who are charged with violating their probations because of a program violation to be sentenced without a hearing.

# Program Participation

Program participants must submit to periodic urinalysis drug tests. Participants who test positive may request a second urinalysis test to confirm the first. The second test must be separate and independent of the first. The participant must pay for the second test unless he is indigent, in which case the agency conducting the program must pay. If the second test does not produce a positive result, any costs the participant paid must be refunded.

If a test produces a positive result, the participant may be detained in a halfway house for up to two days. (The bill does not specify a timeframe for requesting or administering a second test. It also does not indicate whether detention in a halfway is delayed until the second test has been administered and the results determined.)

The chairman or commissioner, as the case may be, can remand parolees and community service participants to a correctional facility when the public safety will be served by incarceration. Probationers may be charged with a probation violation if their probation officer determines that they violated probation or program conditions.

## **BACKGROUND**

# Administrative Parole

Inmates are eligible for administrative parole if they were sentenced to between two and four years in prison and have served one-half of that time and any mandatory minimum. The board may release them without a hearing

if a parole board employee reviews the case and recommends release. The recommendation must be approved by at least two panel board members. But if a victim objects, a hearing must be held. Inmates are not eligible for administrative parole if they were convicted of any one of a list of felonies covering various degrees of manslaughter, assault, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

# Community Release Program

A person is eligible to participate in a community release program if he was sentenced to between two and four years in prison and has served at least one-half of that sentence.

## Probation

A court may sentence a person to probation who is convicted of any crime, other than a class A felony, if it determines (1) incarceration is not necessary for public protection; (2) the defendant needs guidance, training, or assistance that can be effectively administered through supervised probation; and (3) probation is not inconsistent with the ends of justice.

### COMMITTEE ACTION

Judiciary Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute Change of Reference Yea 36 Nay 0

Appropriations Committee

Joint Favorable Report Yea 50 Nay 0